FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1853. [NO. 1892.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.
MR. WILEY'S CIRCULAR

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass upon the qualifications of those wishing to become teachers of Common Schools.

GENTLEMEN: The first clause of the 9th section of the Act providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, is in these words:

"The Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall annually issue to the Examining Committee of each County a circular letter of instructions and suggestions as to the qualifications of teachers."

Hoping that the new pamphlet edition of the School Laws has by this time reached all the Officers of the Common School system in this State, I now proceed to issue this my first letter of suggestions, according to the provisions of the above recited clause; and to enable myself to counsel with prudence, I have been endeavoring to become practically acquainted with the operations of our Common School system in different parts of the State.

There has been considerable complaint of the want of competency and dilligence in the teachers; and there are a number of persons interested in the cause of education, who have advocated severe restrictions on the granting of licenses to teach, and the establishment of a high standard of qualifications.

On the other hand, some are of opinion that the choice of instructors should be left to the people of each neighborhood, and no test required except that of local popularity. The opinions of each party run into an erroneous extreme; and our proper guides in this matter are the original object of the law establishing a system of Common Schools, and the actual condition of popular intelligence in the State.

The first great end proposed, was to teach all the children of North Carolina to read and write —to manage their own business affairs, to read the history and constitution of the country and the word of God, and to keep themselves acquainted with the progress of events—accomplishments very essential in all the free citizens of a free country. This object was predicated upon the fact that very many of our people could not read, and on the supposition that such a condition of things retarded the progress of the State in judicious improvements, tended to produce injurious social inequalities, and was the fruitful source of want and suffering.

The object has not yet been accomplished; and until it is, and the standard of popular intelligence is thereby elevated, it would be unwise, and in fact impossible, to establish a very high standard of mental acquirements in teachers of Common Schools. Still there should be some standard, regulated with reference to the actual wants of the country; and it should be advanced with the increase of the intelligence of the community, and be kept only so far above it as to be in a condition to sympathise with it and be useful in promoting it.

If we will always keep these considerations in view, we cannot mistake our duties in the premises; and upon these views our present laws in regard to teachers are founded.

In the first place, the popular will is represented in the District Committees selected by the people: these Committees chose the teachers, while, at the same time, they are limited in the object of their choice.

A County Committee of Examination is appointed to pass on the merits of all teachers; and only those having the certificates of this committee are allowed to draw public monies. That this committee might act with a practicel reference to the wants of the country, I have prepared for it a form of a certificate which has been approved by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and which is to be exclusively used.

It allows a tolerably wide margin to the committee to discriminate as to the merits of teachers so as to suit all classes; and from this method of granting licenses several good results are confidently anticipated. In the first place it enables the committee, without doing apparent injustice to superior merit, to grant certificates to those qualified only to teach new beginners and small children: a class of teachers needed in every county—at least there are neighborhoods in every county where no higher qualifications are required.

Secondly—These certificates will not deceive the community, as the rank of the teacher is designated, and the certificate shows on its face whether the holder takes the lowest, the highest, or an intermediate position.

Thirdly—Merit is thus rewarded and stimulated to greater exertions by having proper discriminations in its favor; and holders of No. 1 certificates will be sought after where such teachers are needed.

Fourthly—A healthful emulation will be created among teachers; and as their certificates have to be annually renewed, the whole community will see who is progressing, who is stationary, and who is going backward.

Fifthly—Those having the lowest rank, and never improving with increasing intelligence, will, after a fair trial be cut off.

Such is existing the state of things and the views on which it is founded; and in regard to it, I wish to submit to the Examining Committees a few plain and practical considerations.

1. The law, while it is as strict, perhaps, as it is judicious to make it, is not too harsh, and cannot possibly do injustice to those wishing to teach, if it is fairly administered. On this account, and because this part of our Common School Laws is of vital importance, *I must insist that it be always enforced.*

Disobedience, allowed with impunity, creates a contempt for the law—contempt for the law is followed by contempt for the whole system of Common Schools.

One teacher in a county having no certificate discourages all the other teachers, puts an end to honorable emulation, and is a prolific source of complaints, criminations and confusion. Merit is generally modest and diffident: but still there are few teachers worthy of encouragement who will not be always ready to be fairly tried by an honest and enlightened tribunal.

2. Your own good sense and practical acquaintance with the wants of the community must be your guide in making examinations: if you are thus influenced, you will not of course give too many certificates to those of the lowest grade, nor grant licenses to any who cannot read and write and teach the elementary branches of Arithmetic. These *all* should be able to teach; but all are not required to teach Geography and Grammar, and those standing no examination on these studies, receive no numbers upon them. But while proper allowances are to be made for want of mental culture, and for the sphere in which it is to operate, no allowance can be made for the want of moral character. The office of School Teacher, however considered by some, is the next in honor and importance to that of Pastor; and an immoral, profligate or sensual man, in such a position, is a wolf among lambs, and sure to do mischief, however watched. It is our solemn duty to guard the innocence of the State against such corrupting influences; but while so acting we should also be careful not to give countenance to sectarian prejudices in opposition to other religious denominations, but tolerate alike all who acknowledge "the being of a God, the truth of the Christian religion, or the Divine authority of the Old and New Testament," and do not hold "religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State."

3. I would suggest to you to encourage good teachers to locate permanently in neighborhoods, as they can thus be more useful in creating and fostering a spirit of education, can have their salaries, in time, increased by private subscriptions, and can also, in other respects, make their vocation more profitable by cultivating farms or carrying on, or having carried on, other industrial or commercial occupations.

I hope you will also always recommend to teachers to hold public examinations, which, when well conducted, have a powerful effect in creating among children a desire to attend school, while they also give importance to the school, and to some extent test the capacity of the teacher.

A public examination, with speeches, dialogues, badges, processions, &c., &c., will operate favorably for education when persuasion will not: they enlist the hearts of the children who will add their importunities to the advice of teachers to engage parents to send to school.

4. Encourage as much as possible the very poor, and especially poor females, to become teachers.

We cannot expect men to teach Common Schools for $15 per month, if, by an expensive education, family influence, &c., they are in a situation to apply themselves more profitably to other callings.

There is, however, a class, a numerous class, who are hired out to field labor, and many of these, if properly awakened, could become excellent teachers, and make more than twice as much as by their present occupations. If induced to go to school—to attend the free schools till they are able to teach new beginners, they could then get a certificate: with the proceeds of a few schools they could go to higher schools, &c., &c., and soon become thriving men, making the best teachers, the best citizens, and the most enterprising members of society, with their eyes always steadily upwards. Thousands of such teachers could be made by a little friendly advice and care on the part of their more fortunate neighbors; and one young man, thus rescued from an unhappy lot and started on an upward course, honorable and profitable to himself, and useful to the public, will create a spirit of education in the right place, will open the eyes of the blind, show ignorant people *what can be made* by education, thus making a circle in the waters which will continue to widen to an indefinite extent.

But a helpless female, who cannot push her fortune in the world, and yet is born dependent on the labor of her own hands, when started on such a career, fairly electrifies surrounding ignorance and prejudice, and is a standing miracle performed by means of our Common Schools. Imagine a girl—you can see them in your own neighborhood—a girl with natural sensibilities and capabilities, for heart and mind are inherited by all ranks and classes—but from her very infancy pushed into rude contact with the world, it being necessary for her own existence or that of her parents, that she be hired out to wages. What is the hope before her? In the factories she may make four to six dollars per month, and may preserve her character, though inhaling a noisome atmosphere—in the fields she may earn three dollars per month and live on to old age, with a temper soured by unnatural employments, with a disposition unfitted for the important duties of housekeeping, and with chronic diseases to embitter her existence. Or such a one may, for board and coarse clothes, go into domestic service—follow those labors becoming the modesty and delicacy of her nature, but in a state of hopeless dependence, and subject to the whims and caprices of a mistress.

There is another road open to such a one, leading from want and social inferiority, to independence, to respect, and to usefulness and happiness —and it lies through our Common Schools.

Set such an example in one neighborhood—the example of a girl, without any help from others except good advice, rising from the lowest social depths, becoming an ornament to society, commanding comparatively high wages for lady-like employment, living independently or forming high matrimonial alliances, and there is accomplished a great revolution in that whole region of country.

How many destitute girls have we in North Carolina that could thus be honorably employed!

And females, for certain classes, make the best teachers; they are more patient, more easily win the affections of the young, and are more likely to mould to virtuous and refined sentiments the plastic nature of childhood.

5. No school can be well taught where the pupils are not arranged in classes; and the subject of Text Books has caused more complaint than perhaps any other. I have been often appealed to in this matter, but I can only *recommend*, and have hesitated to do that, fearing that the interests of book makers and book-sellers, the preferences of teachers and parents, and the fault finding tendencies of captious minds might render my advice unavailing. I have no authority to *prescribe*—but as the Official Head of the system of Common Schools, anxious to promote its success, I feel called on to advise; and I do this, not because my judgment is better than that of others, but because I hope in this way to do good, and because my opinion has been repeatedly called for. The constant *change* of books is expensive to parents, and injurious to scholars; and the great *diversity* of books in a large school, renders it impossible to do justice to the pupils. By being arranged in classes, each one is called oftener to recitation, emulation is excited, and the recitation of each member of the class, is an exercise for all the class. I recommend, therefore, that such ends may be attained, and the expense of purchasing books be curtailed; and while these are the great ends, I desire also to recommend books worthy in themselves; and under all the circumstances, the best, in my judgment, though each one may not come up to the requirements of the most astute critics.

The resources of our State, to the great detriment of our people, having heretofore been overlooked by ourselves, and by the world abroad, I have deemed it my duty to try to see justice done to North Carolina, in her schools, supported by her means; and the brief allusions to our State, in the Geographies, and the remarkable errors in some of these allusions, have given me an opportunity of carrying out, in part, my desires.

I have been permitted (several Publishers, and in fact all being very willing to such an arrangement) to have an Appendix inserted in a special edition of some Geography intended for this State. The cost is to be the same, and I am in no way interested in the sale, and receive no compensation for the labor.

This Appendix will be brief, but I desire it to be accurate; and being much of my time on the road, and exact information in regard to our State being hard to procure, the Appendix has not yet gone to the Publisher. As soon as it can be exhibited to the Hon. D. L. Swain, the distinguished President of our University, I will send it on, and the Publishers inform me that it will be in print in a very short time after its reception by them.

The Geography I have selected is Mitchell's Intermediate, generally the most reliable work of this kind; and the edition for North Carolina will no doubt be ready by the first of October next. An eminent and competent literary gentleman of this State has been seriously entertaining the idea of making a series of North Carolina Readers; and as I am anxious, for many reasons, to encourage such an enterprise, and am in no way interested pecuniarily in it, I have been waiting events, and am not therefore prepared to recommend Readers. I require the new series to be as cheap as any other—I am sure they will be as good; and if they can be made, having to some extent a local interest, they will be read with more zeal, and if recommended, be more uniformly used. Indeed such is the great variety of Readers, that no manufacture is likely to be generally used; and I may add that in this matter I have consulted only the interests of the State, and sacrificed, to some extent, my own.

I hope to know, in a short time, whether we are to have a series of North Carolina Readers; and in the mean time I recommend for Text Books, in the several branches to which they relate, the following works, viz:

Webster's Spelling Book—improved edition.
Emmerson's Arithmetic—three parts.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Mitchell's Intermediate Geography—special edition for North Carolina.

I would also recommend, when such works are used,

Rand's System of Penmanship.

It is to be regretted that Music is not generally included among the studies at our primary schools; and if Common School teachers could be induced to devote some attention to this subject, and to give occasional lessons in singing, they would enhance the value of their services, and make their schools more popular.

I hope also to see the day when the more useful branches of Natural Philosophy will be taught in our Common Schools; and indeed, in this practical age, all studies tending to promote the industrial arts are becoming interesting and important to every class of people.

Every scholar should be in possession of a Dictionary as soon as he learns to read; and when teachers exercise their pupils in spelling, from memory, they should give out the words from a work of this sort, and give also the definition.

As best suited to the purposes of our primary schools, I recommend, without hesitation,

Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.

And I earnestly hope that all teachers at least will supply themselves with copies.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly suggest to you the propriety of a kind and patient demeanor towards applicants for certificates—nor the importance of so acting as to show that your only object is to prevent unworthy persons from propagating errors and immorality in our public schools.

Acting without reward, you are all, I doubt not, governed by the best motives; you will encourage timid merit, expose to the public only such errors and blunders as the general interest demands that they should know, speak a good word to those desiring to excel, stimulate all to greater excellence, and present an inexorable front to impudent stupidity and vice.

Please have this letter read by all candidates for certificates; and if it seems to you to be of tedious length and plain in style, remember that it is essential for all the friends and agents of our system to understand each other and to work with united efforts.

I sympathize with you in your labors, and can only remind you that all good men have a common interest in the success of our Common Schools, and in the progress of the people in general intelligence and morality.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools.

P. S. It is possible that there will be published soon a small practical work on the Minerals and Soils of North Carolina; if so, and it is approved by the State Geologist, I hope it will be universally introduced into our schools. I would also recommend to our teachers to study

Tracy's Commercial and Mechanical Arithmetic,

and to teach classes in it. I earnestly recommend also that all Mathematical recitations be made on the Black Board, and not on the Slate. I feel also bound to enjoin strict attention to the physical, as well as the mental and moral growth and development of the pupils. Cleanliness—exercise in the open air—good water and cheerful habits, are all important; and a teacher, with proper knowledge of human nature, and a disposition to be faithful in the discharge of all duties, can make the School House, as it ought to be, a pleasant resort instead of a prison or a penitentiary, as it too often seems to be. But teachers are not always to blame for this: injudicious neighborhood interference not unfrequently makes the Master's situation distasteful to himself and odious to his pupils.

FUGITIVE CASE.—Another slave case has been tried at Cincinnati and decided in favor of the rights of the owner. The case was tried by one of the Courts of the State of Ohio, and was that of a slave whom it was attempted to take from his owner whilst passing over a portion of the territory of Ohio, where he was compelled to land in consequence of the low state of the water.

After the decision, the slave was quietly surrendered to his master.

STILL IN DOUBT.—The statement that Mr. Stanton has been elected to Congress from a Tennessee District by *two* majority is again contradicted. It is now said that the vote is *tied.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society writes to the Raleigh Star that preparation is being made for a large exhibition on the 18th of October next; and that ample means will be provided for the accommodation of a large number of various kinds of stock.

He also asks that all persons who design to present specimens of any kind at the Fair will apprise Jere. Nixon, Esq., of Raleigh, by letter, of their intention.

The Wilmington and Raleigh and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies have consented to allow all stocks, crops, and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the Fair, free of charge.

THE MAILS AND CROPS.—An esteemed correspondent at Albemarle, in Stanly county, writes to us complaining bitterly of the present management of the mails, which subjects all persons, but especially the merchants there, to much inconvenience. We seem to be in pretty much the same fix all over the Union.

Of the crops, he writes that on uplands there is a fine prospect for a corn crop, but that the late freshet has done much damage in the low lands, carrying away a great deal of corn and soil.

IRON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—We copy from a Northern paper of high character and accurate information an interesting article upon this subject. If its statements are true, and we think there can be no doubt of their truth, North Carolina may confidently expect from her iron mines quite as great benefits as are now anticipated from the copper and coal deposites.

There is scarcely a State in the Union whose facilities for manufacturing iron surpass those of North Carolina. We have an abundant supply of ore of good quality—we have iron and coal deposites side by side, and both easy of access—and we have railroads in progress and projected which will require vast quantities of iron, and supply work for many furnaces and forges for many years to come. Why should we not manufacture?

There is no reason in the world why we should not at once take advantage of our facilities and go to work, except that we are *too lazy,* and need a little infusion of Yankee enterprise. We understand, indeed, that by the outlay of a little capital, iron works might be put in operation and supply the material for our own Western Rail Road in less than a year. We have no hope of such a result, however. Our citizens are slow to move, and the enterprise and capital will scarcely be forthcoming in time to secure an object so desirable. But we do hope that by the time that road is finished we shall have the means and the *will* to go to work, make our own Rail Road iron, our own cutlery, and our own implements of husbandry, &c. These things can be done, ought to be done, and we hope will be done, *by our own people.*

THE AGE OF STEAM.—The Scientific American says that the Marquis of Tweedale has succeeded perfectly in working ploughs by steam. And a distinguished English agriculturist says that there can be no doubt but that very shortly every agriculturist must use steam power if he is to stand his ground in the race of agricultural competition.

Well, when the good time comes, we have plenty of coal and iron in North Carolina to build engines and keep the steam up. We shall expect to see all our farmers steaming it through their fields, whilst making their crops, and their wagons steaming them to market when made. We shall probably do every thing by steam—Heaven preserve us from one grand explosion!

By the way, speaking of the fast propensities of the age, reminds us of a most ingenious invention shown us by Mr. L. F. Whitaker, the inventor and patentee. It is a patent Nurse, a musical cradle, which, dispensing with human aid, is worked by the machinery used in a clock.— There is also attached to it the machinery of a musical box; the whole being wound up will rock the cradle for several hours and perform at the same time those airs best calculated (we suppose) to quiet infant squallers. The cradle is now on exhibition at Mr. J. W. Baker's Furniture Manufactory in this town, and those interested "would do well to call and examine before making their purchases elsewhere."

YELLOW FEVER.—The total number of deaths at New Orleans for the week ending August 27th, was 1,628, of which 1,364 were from fever. As compared with the previous week, there is an increase of 94 deaths, 62 of which are from fever. The increase was however in the early part of the week; since that time the deaths have decreased.

Several cases of yellow fever are reported at New York and Philadelphia.

$137,577 have been sent to New Orleans in aid of the sufferers.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Union publishes a list of Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Commercial Agents appointed since the 24th of May, 1853. Of most of them our readers have already been informed. Of new appointments we notice,

Carroll Spence of Md., Minister resident at Constantinople.
Jno. W. Dana of Maine, Charge to Bolivia.
R. A. Erving of Ct., Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh.
George N. Sanders of N. Y., Consul at Liverpool.

BLOODED STOCK.—The Northern Kentucky Importing Association sold a few days ago a large lot of English blooded stock, horses, cows, sheep, &c. The bids were restricted to citizens of Kentucky, and the purchasers required to give bond not to remove the stock from the State for a year to come.

The prices were remarkable. A bull sold for $6,000; a heifer for $3,000; a ram for $1,000; and a horse for $2,800. The sales amounted to $65,976. The entire cost of the stock sold was $23,000.

THE IRON TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

There is no business which has in prospect such "a good time" as the iron business. We are told that as soon as our manufacturers get under way, so as to compete with England in our own market, and furnish a reasonable expectation that we can supply any considerable portion of the demand for home consumption, the iron princes of England will knock down the prices to the starvation standard, and ruin our own capitalists, as they have done in times past. A reference to statistics and facts will show the fallacy of such an apprehension. The consumption of iron has increased a thousand-fold within the last ten years, and is still increasing in an accelerating ratio. Scarcely a store is built that tons of iron do not enter into its construction. Pillars, lintels, and cornices are composed of iron. Bridges are built of iron. Machinery, with its shafts and wheels, which formerly were of wood, is now composed of iron. The implements of husbandry are being composed almost exclusively of iron. Depots, and storehouses, and even dwelling-houses are coming to be made of iron. But, more than all this, the vast amount used in the construction of railroads alone will furnish abundant market for all the iron works now in operation in the world. The amount of railroad iron now in use is estimated at 3,000,000 of tons; and the amount that will be required to complete the roads now under contract, or about being organized, will require for the next five years at least 1,000,000 of tons more. The 3,000,000 of tons now in use will have to be replaced within the next ten years by new rails. These facts show how utterly impossible it will be for any country to control the iron market. The demand for years to come will exceed the supply. Furnaces and forges must be every where multiplied to answer the increasing demand.

There is no country in the world where the facilities for manufacturing iron exceed those possessed by the United States. There is hardly a State in the Union in which ore is not abundant, easy of access, and of the best quality. Pennsylvania alone possesses more and richer ore than all England, and it is easier of access. Northern New York has an inexhaustible supply of the richest and best quality, and in close proximity to navigable waters. The iron business is every where attracting the attention of capitalists, and millions are being invested in the various branches of manufacture pertaining to that business. A large amount of railroad iron is now being made in this country, and establishments for its manfacture are multiplying. The increase of this iron business is among the signs of prosperity every where visible, and is not the least of the causes which give new impetus to the progress of the age. Hitherto manufacturers of iron in this country have labored under many disadvantages. Lack of capital, of experience, and skill, as well as the prevalence of a false opinion in regard to the quality of American iron, have greatly embarrassed their operation, and made us dependant, to a very great extent, for supplies from abroad. That time is passing away, and the day will soon come when a home supply will be in a measure equal to the home consumption.—*Albany Register.*

The Connersville (Ind.,) Times, raises the following ticket for the Presidential battle of 1856: *For President,* Millard Fillmore; *Vice President,* John J. Crittenden.

DIED,

In Bladen county, of Bilious Fever, on the 26th instant, SOLOMON, second son of Neill MacGill, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.—Schrs. Julia Eliza from Philadelphia, Naiad from Charleston. 27—Schr. Leesburg from Charleston. 28—Brig Philura from Savannah. 29—Brig J. A. Lancaster from Philadelphia; Schrs. H. P. Russell from Baltimore, W. W. Fulton, and Adeline D. from New York, O. G. Parsley from Philadelphia, W. H. Howard from Shallotte, Albion, and Pearl from New River.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

Black Rock Masonic Academy.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

THE THIRD Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 5th day of September, 1853. The Classical Department is conducted under the high certificates of Prof. John McClintock, of New York City, and of Prof. W. H. Allen, President of Girard College; and especially deserves the attention of those who design to give their sons or wards a Literary Course of Study. Whatever advantage is claimed by this Academy either in its system of instruction or discipline, may be easily ascertained, by any competent critic, after an experiment of five months. The Tuition fees vary within the prices 7, 12, 15, and 18 dollars per Session, according to the grade of advancement. Board may be had in the neighborhood at 6 or 8 dollars per month. For farther particulars, address the undersigned Committee or Rector.

N. B. It will be a serious disadvantage to all Students who enter later than the first week of the Session.

J. H. PRITCHET,
J. O. DANIEL, } Committee,
D. D ALLEN,
Rector JAS. G. SEWELL, A. M.

August 13, 1853. 19*1m

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN C. McNAIR will deliver an Address before the Robeson County Agricultural Society, in Lumberton, on Saturday the 10th September.

August 23, 1853. 23*2tpd

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 61*1y

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 2*6m

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year: there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine: also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17*3m

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed: and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200*

Fall, 1853.

WE are now receiving our FALL STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

12,000 pairs Boots and Shoes,

Well assorted; together with a

Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing,

From common to good qualities.

The above comprises by far the LARGEST STOCK we have ever offered, and will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper. We will be pleased to show our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1853. 21*6t

FALL GOODS, 1853.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK: the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

135 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;
30 bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;
5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar;
30 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 bbls. Mackerel,—*New;*
1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very small bladders;
700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda;
50 kegs Extra White Lead;
4 tons Swedes Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Gunny, Dundee and light Bagging; Rope and Twine; Nails; Hollow ware; Hardware, Well buckets; Pails; Brooms; Buckets; &c.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Lindseys, Negro Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Boots, will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Aug. 22. 21*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—At Spring Term, 1853.

Sarah Yates, widow of Luke Yates; Absalom Powell; Calvin, Francis, Robert Yancy, and Oliver Powell; Lucy Baldwin; Joseph C. Lee, Guardian of Dougald F. McMillan, a Lunatic; William L. Kelly, John Kelly, Samuel Cox and wife Nancy; Luke J. Yates; Marvin D. Godwin and wife Margaret C.; Sarah M., Jas. W., John, Doctor E., Mary A., Martha J., Joseph D. and Brady F. Yates, the last seven of whom are minors and sue by their next friend Dr. F. Williamson; John Byrd and wife Elizabeth; Eleanor Yates, an infant, by her guardian Francis Floyd; John Yates; Joseph C. Lee and wife Helen Sophia; Chester Rockwell and wife Caroline,

AGAINST

James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, on this the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1853.

21*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

THE INTERFERENCE AT SMYRNA.—We take much pleasure in copying from the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th ult., the following article. It is seldom that we meet with views so correct and conservative in a Locofoco paper:

THE KOSTA CASE.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer asserts, on the authority of a Frankfort journal, that the Austrian Government is resolved to insist on the extradition of Martin Kosta, and to demand reparation of the United States for the alleged misconduct of its representatives in the affair at Smyrna. The possibility of an interruption of the amicable relations of the Austrian and American Governments gives additional consequence to an incident not trivial in itself, in so far as it presents for discussion and decision a novel and important question of international law. The principle involved in the case is of vital concern to this country. If it be determined that this Government is accountable for the conduct and answerable for the safety of all foreigners who have taken but an initiatory step towards naturalization, it assumes a responsibility of the utmost gravity. If the United States be bound for the protection of every person who makes a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of its Government, it should prepare to meet its responsibility by an adequate increase of its naval and military establishments. The instant it is known that this Government has contracted such an engagement and undertaken such a task, all security in the permanence of peace is lost, and we are liable at any moment to be precipitated into [illegible] aggressions or [illegible] of adventurers, who neither [illegible] nor obligation can feel any solicitude for the welfare of the country.—Multitudes of agitators and revolutionists will [illegible] and then depart on their scheme of mischief [illegible] of patriotism, with the additional boldness and energy derived from a consciousness of impunity [illegible] extremity of [illegible]. B[illegible] who will wantonly drag us into conflict with friendly nations, we should be satisfied [illegible] law and national faith. Before we [illegible] the sole standing [illegible] the reckless agitators [illegible] well convinced that [illegible] gives them a just and sufficient claim to our [illegible].

The gallant conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the [illegible] of Kosta [illegible]. The brutal manner [illegible] Kosta was [illegible] of the Austrian [illegible] the Austrian [illegible] justify the interference of the gallant [illegible]. But neither our admiration of the int[illegible] of Capt. Ingraham nor our [illegible] of Austrian [illegible].

Protection is the reward of allegiance. But [illegible] that Kosta is an American citizen [illegible] took only the first step in the process of naturalization. The [illegible] passport or [illegible] representative on the basis of a [illegible] of an intention to [illegible] own Government and to [illegible] at some future time? [illegible] as this plea is for the protection of K[illegible] destroyed whatever validity [illegible] by his own conduct and declarations. [illegible] along with Kossuth and other Hungarians [illegible] been released from imprisonment by the Ottoman Government under a solemn promise [illegible] to return to its dominions, and he labored under whatever suspicion and distrust [illegible] of his plighted word might [illegible]. His conduct, on occasion of his arrest, utterly disproves the honesty of his declaration of allegiance to this country. He indignantly repudiated an American citizenship, and protested his purpose to live [illegible] Hungarian. On what pretence can such a man claim the protection of the American [illegible] what imaginable right does he presume to involve the United States in a conflict with the Austrian Government? It is perfectly [illegible] in granting him a passport the American representative at Constantinople committed [illegible] blunder, if indeed the event [illegible] act of total folly.

[illegible] what more [illegible] is the [illegible] which the champions of Kosta's [illegible]. If [illegible] of Kosta, Austria committed [illegible] the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte, [illegible] incumbent on the United States to [illegible] the wrong. No matter how monstrous [illegible] justice, this Government had no right to interpose. The impulses of humanity cannot impel this Government beyond the [illegible] of its rights [illegible] but at the hazard of a wanton and [illegible] collision with another Power.

But it is not [illegible] that Austria violated the sovereignty of Turkey by the arrest of Kosta. [illegible] the Christian [illegible] and the Mahommedan States are altogether anomalous. They have no analogy with the international relations of Christian Governments. We learn from Wheaton's Work on the Law of Nations that "the resident consuls of the Christian Powers in Turkey, the Barbary States, and other Mahommedan countries, exercise both *civil and criminal* jurisdiction over their own countrymen, *to the exclusion of the local magistrates and tribunals.*" The *Journal de Constantinople*, the official organ of the Ottoman Government, concedes that "every European in the Turkish Empire is amenable to the laws and tribunals of his own country and that the local authorities *have no right of jurisdiction over them.*" Even if taken in flagrant *delit*, the local authorities must deliver the culprit to the consulate or legation to which he belongs. When the Porte ventured to protect the refugees after the revolution, it was "under cover of an appeal to the humanity of Austria." The Ottoman Government, then, does not regard the arrest of Kosta, as an infringement of its jurisdiction. Is it incumbent on this country to repair the defective sensibility of Ottoman pride, and to resent the imaginary wrongs of other Powers?

Of those who are ready to render an affirmative response to this question, some are actuated by very honorable and some by very disreputable motives. Some, obeying the impulse of a generous sympathy with suffering, would make it the legitimate and essential duty of this Government to adjust the account between the victim and oppressor throughout the world. Very different in motive from this class of weak enthusiasts are those reckless adventurers, who, from mere love for the excitement of strife and the riot of war, would wantonly involve the country in all the embarrassments and conflicts of European politics.

The Government of the United States will find a sufficient scope for its energy in the faithful discharge of its legitimate functions. The interests of its own citizens and the honor of its own flag, if faithfully promoted and protected, will leave it no leisure to adjust the disputes and redress the wrongs of those who can present no better claim to its championship than Martin Kosta.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1853.

This is certainly the Babel of the New World, and undoubtedly contains more "noise and confusion" than any other city of the Union. I doubt if any city in Europe, not even the great business metropolis of London, can show any thing like a parallel to Broadway during the business hours of the day. The great London thoroughfares, such as the Strand, Cheapside, &c., exhibit a constant and uniform current and counter-current of vehicles of every kind and description, from early morn until night; but then they move in regular lines one after the other, and from which no one is allowed to deviate in order to get ahead of his neighbor. A splendid chariot and four, with postillions and outriders, will be seen with their leaders' noses close upon a mud cart which precedes, and going at the same slow pace as said cart, until it may arrive at some cross street by which it may turn off and whip up an aristocratic trot. Not so in Broadway, where the wide street is filled from curb to curb with carts, wagons, omnibuses, carriages, gigs, furniture cars, and every other description of things which go on wheels, in the most admirable confusion. Sometimes the *downward* stream has entire possession of the street; sometimes the upward. Sometimes the two sides of the street have currents setting [illegible], and the middle of it an upward current [illegible] again it is reversed. Here you will see the street apparently as full as it can stow, yet the cross streets on either side are [illegible] streams of other vehicles are constantly passing, some to go up and some to go down, and all manage to edge themselves into the mass of moving matter and make their way as well as the others. I [illegible] the [illegible] of Broadway, where omnibus drivers, hackmen, cartmen [illegible] the most expert whips [illegible] the manner in which they [illegible] with which they will [illegible] their own wheels with [illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

[illegible] in Wall street [illegible] counting [illegible] It is the [illegible] of the continent. No matter how distant the place where money is wanted—be it in Texas or Nebraska, in Oregon or California, no matter by whom it is required, whether by a State, county, city, town, or village; no matter if it be for a canal or a railroad, a bridge or a [illegible]—New York is the point to which the [illegible] must be made, and through or from which the money must come. Her [illegible] in merchandise [illegible] imports of foreign [illegible] and coastwise receipts [illegible] her future trade [illegible]. Her [illegible]

I [illegible] these immense transactions; in the [illegible] in the importation of foreign merchandise, [illegible] of domestic produce and manufactures; in their carrying-trade and general freighting business; in every thing they do and almost for every thing they *say*, New York exacts a heavy tribute in the way of exchanges, commissions, compensation, and profits; as the sailors say, "every finger is a fish-hook;" and a vast amount sticks on the points, to remain in the city and swell up its already colossal wealth. And who begrudges it to them? Not I, for one; for they have justly earned their prosperity, present situation, and future prospects, by their zeal, industry, enterprise, and, I will also add, their liberality.

I see hardly any limits to the prosperity and wealth of New York; for she has now obtained such a start that no other city can rival or overtake her. To her *population* I *do see* a limit; for under the present facilities of locomotion, with every probability of such facilities being greatly increased, her business men, and even her artizans, mechanics, and laborers, will seek for residences around about the great city rather than in it. Villages, towns, and even cities will grow up on the neighboring shores of her waters, and on the lines of the different railroads that diverge from the city, which will be peopled by residents who really will be New Yorkers, whose business, property, and interests generally all lie in the city, and who will make their daily visit by railroad or steamboat to pass their business hours at their counting-houses or shops, and return to their families in the evening. Brooklyn with its 120,000 inhabitants, Williamsburg with its 40,000, Newark with its 60,000, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, Astoria, and various other similar neighboring places, are only suburbs of New York, and inhabited to a great extent by those whose interests and business lie in the city. It is already more convenient for a New York merchant to have his residence in Brooklyn or Williamsburg than in the upper part of the city, at 20th, 30th, and 40th streets, three, four, and five miles from the Battery, which distance he has to ride in an omnibus; whereas, in the other case, he has to go a less distance, and principally in a comfortable steam ferry-boat, which affords greater facilities and more comfort than the best bridge across the Hudson or the East river. There are already numerous New York business men whose families reside in New Haven, sixty miles distant, but who, by a season ticket, which costs but fifty dollars per annum, make their daily visit to the city, and who can live at the former place equally as comfortably as in the city, but at one-half and probably one-third the expense. In 20 years I have no doubt 50,000, probably 100,000 New Yorkers, including their families and servants, will be settled on the banks of the Hudson on the line of the railroad, within sixty miles of the city, all of whom would have swelled the actual population of the metropolis but for the facilities which railroads and steamboats afford of living at a distance, in a purer atmosphere and at a cheaper rate. A radius of twenty miles from the City Hall will, no doubt, for all future time, contain a greater population than a similar extent in any other portion of the Union; but in the actual *corporate* limits of New York city the population will not increase, for the preceding reasons, at so rapid a rate as it has heretofore done, nor so much so as other cities which might be named.

In no place probably on the habitable globe is the "almighty dollar" worshipped with such an intensity of devotion as in this city. It is indeed the Alpha and Omega of her citizens in the most extended sense. Wealth, wealth, wealth is the cry and pursuit of every one, from the extreme of the Battery to 100, 150th, and 200th street, and from the extreme point of the easternmost pier on East river to the western boundary of the most western pier on the Hudson, the pursuit is made by every one with an eagerness which baffles description. Waking or sleeping, walking, riding, or yachting, in the street or the house, at the counter or the desk, at weddings or funerals, dinners or routs, money, money is the god of their idolatry before which they bow with more than Eastern devotion. Colonel Hamilton, of the British army, in his Book of Travels in this country published some years since, hit off this New York feeling very happily, in describing an evening party of gentlemen to which he had been invited, where his host had something to say as to the wealth of every guest to whom he introduced him, and finally, on the entrance of a newcomer, the gentleman of the house begged the Colonel to allow him to present to him Mr. B., who had recently made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in tallow!"

The general style of living and the heavy expenditure in New York has no parallel either in this country or in Europe, in the same rank and class of society. It is, to be sure, far exceeded by the immensely rich nobility of England, but the bankers, merchants, and traders of England are very far exceeded in their style of living and personal expenses by the corresponding classes of this city. There is also an absurd rivalry on this subject. The man with $50,000 wishes to live [illegible] with his neighbor who has $100,000; this latter with another who has accumulated $200,000; and this latter again with the millionaire of the [illegible]. This disposition and [illegible] is exhibited in every form, by [illegible] in their town and country houses, in their furniture, fast horses, and the splendor of their [illegible], and the quantity and price of their [illegible] the women in their [illegible], dresses, [illegible] shawls, equipages, [illegible], and [illegible] and the general desire of show and parade [illegible] to their weddings, but even to [illegible] funerals and the habiliments of woe.

[illegible] with but few exceptions, [illegible] of New York; and though a Hamilton, a King, a Webster or an Everett, would [illegible] appreciated by every man [illegible] a large number would regard [illegible] with a greater [illegible] some [illegible] United States six per cent stock [illegible].

There is also in New York a general, and it may be called a vulgar, practice to estimate or [illegible] the cost of every thing. If you are at a ball or soirée, if you do not hear of it at the time, you are sure to learn it in the gossip of the next forty-eight hours, that the natural flowers [illegible] display for the rooms or on the supper table cost so many hundred dollars, that Weller was paid such a sum for the supper, that the hire of the extra plate and glass cost so much, and that the band had a like amount for its services, and the whole entertainment involved an outlay of perhaps two or three thousand dollars. If it is a dinner party, you are sure to learn that Weller or some other [illegible] charged fifteen dollars for each guest for his viands, besides the ornaments and the dessert, and that the Madeira wine was $18 and the sparkling Moselle $6 per bottle. But it is on the occasion of a wedding among the upper ten that gossip feasts and revels. Every part and parcel of the bride's array has its cost announced to the very dollar. Her lace veil cost $800, presented by such a relative; her diamond pin or stomacher $1,000, presented by another relative; her necklace $1,500, probably presented by the groom; her dress of [illegible] cost $1,000, with so many yards of [illegible] at $50 per yard; and altogether her entire costume and *parure* as she stood up at the ceremony cost $6,000 or $8,000, or may be $10,000; then she had one cashmere shawl which cost $1,500, another $1,000, and such and such bridal presents, presented by such and such persons, that cost $1,000, $800, $400, $200, and $100, respectively; the poor bride, it is to be hoped, being all this time ignorant of these discussions, and equally so how such information got about.

Now, I like the people of this place, who are a generous, liberal set, notwithstanding all this, and I sincerely wish that every man and mother's son of them would make "$150,000 by tallow" every year of their lives; nor do I mention their oddities with the least unkind feeling, but only in the hope that it may tend to reform them in this respect, and make them think and talk less of money as the only good and desirable thing in this world, as their continued recurrence to it is sometimes rather annoying.

I can, at their splendid dinners, enjoy a thigh of woodcock, or a piece of Weller's delicious fricandeau, and sip their old madeira or sparkling hock with more satisfaction than when I am given to understand by a friend or another guest that my share of the eatables cost our host $15, and that he had paid Gov. Davis, of Coney Island, $18 for the madeira and $6 for the hock, particularly if I had tucked under my vest a pint of the former and a whole bottle of the latter.

K.

An Immense Peach Orchard.—A gentleman named Davis, residing in Clermont county, Ohio, has a peach orchard of 100 acres, containing 17,000 trees. Mr. Davis, it appears, left Philadelphia a few years ago and purchased his present farm—then considered the poorest one in the neighborhood—and set it out with peach trees of twenty different varieties from New Jersey. As the farmers in that vicinity had tried for several years past to raise peaches for market, and had uniformly failed, they considered the experiment of Mr. Davis a foolish one, and even went so far as to appoint a committee to wait on him and advise him to abandon it, as it would certainly ruin him. He persevered, however, notwithstanding 5,000 of the trees died soon after being planted. This was six years ago. In 1850 he gathered his first crop, from which he realised sufficient to pay for his farm and trees, and to leave him $500 on hand. This season about 5,000 of the trees are bearing, and already 7,500 baskets have been sold at over $1 per basket. His net profits this season are estimated at $25,000

A good deal of pains have been taken to represent certain Whig papers as about to abandon their party and go into Abolitionism.

Frankford Commonwealth.

We are unable to conceive of any object they can have in going into Abolitionism, unless it be to put themselves in the way of getting patronage from the Pierce administration.

Louisville Journal.

The Tomb of Mr. Webster.—Within a few days a marble block has been placed in front of the tomb of Mr. Webster at Marshfield, which bears the following inscription:—

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Born Jan. 18, 1782,
Died Oct. 24, 1852.
Lord, I believe: help thou my unbelief.

Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the Universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith which is in me; but my heart has always assured and reassured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole History of man proves it.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

A New Kind of Cotton.—The editor of the New York Tribune has seen a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton brought from among the Pine Indians of New Mexico by an officer of the Mexican Boundary Commission. Its peculiarity consists in a fine, silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into Texas, and the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising.

Col. Benton and the Administration.—Old Bullion is not in the most loving mood with the Administration, according to Washington rumors. One is that a gentleman recently asked him if he often visited the White House, to which he replied "No sir, no sir, I never visit Buzzard's roost." Another is that the Secretary of the Interior recently sent a messenger to inform him that there was a Register of the Land office to be appointed in the St. Louis Congressional District, and to request him to present the name of a suitable person to fill the vacant office, to which he answered, "I have no name to present, and were I to live to the age of Methuselah, and this Administration to exist so long, I would have no favor to ask of it." The great Missourian is said to be preparing for a terrible onslaught upon, what Senator Dickinson would term, "this hybrid Administration."

New York Politics.—Mr. Brady, a prominent Democratic leader of New York, gives as his reason for declining the Presidency of the Democratic Union Club, that his "feeling and opinions may render it necessary for him to oppose and operate against the National and State administrations which the club intends to support.

The next Congress.—Commenting on the next Congress, the New York Tribune says:—

"The House will contain more new members than any that ever met before, except possibly that of 1841. Running our eye pretty carefully over the list, we find that about two-thirds of the whole are strangers to any Congressional Directory yet published. Our Congresses are becoming more unstable and fluctuating. Of the men of mark in the house a very few years since, but [illegible] one is left."

The Tribune adds:

"Of absolutely new members, the most eminent is Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who has been thirty years a member of the Senate. But for the stringency of party discipline, he would probably be chosen Speaker, as Henry Clay was, on first taking his seat in the House. We apprehend no such good result is now to be hoped for. He is a strict disciplinarian, thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law, and would make an independent and efficient Speaker."

The Union and its Assailants.—The Washington Union is sorely beset by its assailants, who take a malicious pleasure in renewing the attacks from every assailable point. The latest attack from those of its "own household," is the charge of abolitionism, brought by the Rochester Advertiser, and enforced by the New York Post. The Union takes the charge seriously to heart, and protests and declares most vehemently that it is not true. On this denial the New York Post comments as follows:

"Our readers will hardly need to be told that there is but one man who could have written this defence. The Nestor of the Press, the patriarch of the Richmond Enquirer, the champion of ardent young Virginians, the venerable Ritchie, is the only man in this republic at present equal to the effort. It bears the unmistakable marks of his large experience in journalism, and his nice appreciation of the ridiculous which always lent such a charm to the Union in its palmy days.

"We have not heard of Mr. Ritchie's return to Washington, but nothing is clearer than that he is radiating in that horizon. It is but justice to the Union to say that Mr. Ritchie's aid was all that was required to make its departments complete. With his help the Union will be the funniest paper in the United States, and that makes its abolition principles only the more dangerous. We warn all national democrats of its subtile poison, which, like the potato rot, makes the healthiest looking root absolutely smell with disease before it shews any outward sign of its rottenness."

The editor of the Syracuse Star writes to his paper from Washington, as follows:

"On Saturday last, the 13th inst., Mr. E. S. Stevens, who hails from the Oberlin Amalgamation Institute, Ohio, was appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Bureau, Department of the Interior, with a $1200 salary. The appointment was effected through the influence of Mr. Grey, Free Soil editor of the Free Soil (Cleveland) Plaindealer, (and recently appointed Postmaster of that place,) brought to bear upon Mr. Manypenny, the Free Soil Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This man Stevens is a regular, thorough-going Gerrit Smith, Political Abolitionist. He voted for James G. Birney in 1844; for Martin Van Buren in 1848; and for John P. Hale only last fall."

What is called Fighting a Duel.—Mr. Robert Ridgway, of Virginia, editor, sent a challenge to Mr. S. G. Davis, legislator, also of Virginia. Mr. Davis accepted Mr. Ridgway's challenge, and the twain took pistols with them, and went and stood opposite to each other in a field near Bladensburgh. Mr. Davis fired off his pistol and did not hit anybody. Mr. Ridgway did not let off his pistol at all. So the parties "became reconciled." This is a duel, in the language of "honor." In the language of common sense, a contemptible farce.

An account of an analysis made by a Massachusetts physician of six different parcels of *cream of tartar*, which he purchased at as many different drug shops in Boston, shows that of the pure article in each sample the proportion differed in a range from forty to sixty per cent. That is, taking the average of the whole, only one-half of it was pure cream of tartar.

A Bostonian has invented a 'chronometrical lock.' which, fixed to a door, cannot be opened before the time determined on beforehand. It operates by clock-work, and the absence of a key-hole precludes all attempts to pick it.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.—A Locofoco correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes that paper with the following items relative to the troubles of the Harmonious in the Wake District:

"You are doubtless aware that Mr. Venable of this district, has been defeated for Congress by a majority of seventy votes, and a whig candidate, S. H. Rogers, elected by a small minority of the popular vote, in his place. I do not think, however, that you are altogether "posted up" in the intrigues by which this singular result has been achieved, and perhaps I can interest you a little with the account.

"You see, then, when "Father Abraham," as he is familiarly called, got back home, after the short session was over, he heard in various quarters that a little clique about Raleigh had determined upon throwing him overboard for the purpose of promoting W. W. Holden, of the Standard. Now, "Father Abraham" is, perhaps, one of the most accommodating men of his talents and popularity you ever knew; but, not being a party to this arrangement, which was very imprudently divulged, he naturally determined in his own mind to thwart it, if he could, but kept very quiet. In the meantime the thing went on. A young man named Lewis was first persuaded to take the field against Venable, and thereupon the requisite hubbub and excitement were attempted to be raised about the danger of division, &c; and, as a remedy, the Standard proposed, "for the good of the party," of course, a convention, to reconcile the conflicting claims of Venable and Lewis, just as if any reasonable person in this whole district supposed for a moment that the election of Venable was at all endangered. The thing was so transparent that Venable's friends everywhere opposed the call, and consequently the convention was a failure. Had it met, there can be no doubt that the plans of the friends of Holden would have eventually succeeded, and that individual would have been the nominee.—Venable, however, was wide awake, and, declaring himself a candidate, avowed his determination to run, whatever the result, nominated or not nominated. This of course settled the question of Holden's succession. To punish him for this independence, and also for the defeat he had himself met, as soon as the day for the proposed meeting passed without the convention, he first breaks ground cautiously in favor of Lewis, whom he had always before snubbed; and only neglecting Venable at first, finally openly denounced and abused him; and at last declared that the file leaders had determined to support the opposing candidate. The whigs, who, up to this time, had remained quiescent and hopeless, now saw a brilliant opportunity; and a few days before the election, seeing the whole influence of the democratic organ openly thrown in favor of a man whom they knew could not be elected, Mr. Rogers took the field, and ran in between them.

"As a means of reconciling divisions and restoring that harmony which has unhappily been destroyed by the Standard, I learn from a reliable quarter that steps have been already taken to establish a new and additional organ of democratic sentiment at the capital, and that a large sum of money and many hundred names have been already procured for that desirable purpose. Among the subscribers are many of the two thousand democrats who, misinformed by the Standard, honestly voted for Lewis under the impression that he was the strongest, and are naturally indignant at being so deceived and humbugged into the support of an unpopular and weak man, and the abandonment of their late beloved and able representative.

"The sentiment of the democratic party in this State is also undergoing a change upon the public land question, many prominent men of the party having already declared themselves opposed to the present unjust policy of giving the whole benefit of this common fund to the new States only, and this also will render the establishment of a new organ here indispensable to harmony and success in future elections. There is some difficulty in getting the right sort of person to take charge as editor, but I guess, if he will accept the proposal already made, they will supply this important need, from the Cape Fear country, and in a few days. It is deemed important to the interests of the new organization, who are already known as the States Rights Democracy, par excellence, that they should go to work without further delay."

OF THE CUSTOM OF SALUTING AFTER SNEEZING.

Some Catholics, says Father Feyjoo, have attributed the origin of this custom to the ordinance of a pope (St. Gregory), who is said to have instituted a short prayer to be used on such occasions, at a time when a pestilence raged; the crisis of which was attended by *sneezing*, and, in most cases, followed by *death*.

The Rabbins have a tale, that, before Jacob, men never sneezed but *once*, and then immediately *died*: but that that Patriarch obtained the revocation of this law; the memory of which was ordered to be preserved in *all nations*, by a command of every prince to his subjects to employ some salutatory exclamation after the act of sneezing.

These accounts are, probably, alike fabulous; the pious fictions of pious men; both because, continues Feyjoo, the inquiries of Aristotle concerning this strange circumstance, and the allusions to it in Apuleius, Petronius, Pliny, and others, prove it to have existed many ages prior to St. Gregory; and it is related, in a Memoir of the French Academy of Sciences, to have been found practised in the New World, on the first discovery of America. This is not only said to be a fact, but some writers also give us an amusing account of the ceremonies which attend the *sneezing* of a king of Monomotapa. Those who are near his person, when this happens, salute him in so loud a tone, that those who are in the ante-chamber hear it, and join in the acclamation. Those who are in the adjoining apartments do the same, until the noise reaches the street, and becomes propagated throughout the city: so that, at each sneeze of his majesty, results a most horrid cry from the salutations of many thousands of his vassals.

That a custom, so universally prevalent, should have no plausible reason to support it, is rather curious.

The Treasonable Correspondence found concealed in Major Andre's boots when he was searched by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wirt, has recently been discovered at Albany. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of the American forces at West Point, and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points.—There is also a pass from Arnold, under which Andre, as "Mr. John Smith," was returning to the British camp.

An antiquarian has discovered the following singular epitaph in a grave yard somewhere in Massachusetts, and sends it to the Unica Telegraph:

> **"Here lie the bodies of John and Lucy Leaven,**
> **Killed by lightning sent from Heaven**
> **In 1777."**

On the 6th of June a locomotive was run for the first time five miles on the Egyptian railroad, much to the astonishment of the Bedouins, who galloped alongside on their fleet horses for some time, until they found they had no chance of keeping pace with the locomotive.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLOCKER'S P. O. Sept. 1

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: **I see from the Observer of the 29th ultimo that the Post Master of this place complains about the remarks in your paper of the 18th—he says** [illegible] **a subscriber's paper not coming** [illegible]—**the paper did come on Tuesday of that week, neither number. The Post Master** [illegible] **making it appear that the subscriber's statement was not true in regard to Tuesday** [illegible]. **Now I say that the subscriber's complaint was true, for neither Tuesday's nor Friday's paper came that week. I say Tuesday's and Friday's** [illegible] **from the fact that they come here** [illegible]. **Now, sir, the facts are here stated** [illegible] **subscriber that complained, and I** [illegible] **no paper that week. I had been** [illegible] **the week, and on Monday of the** [illegible] **my clerk, Mr. Culbreth, for my** [illegible] **the week before. He told me** [illegible] **past week. I told Mr. Culbreth** [illegible] **Office and tell the Post Master** [illegible] **and send them. Mr. Culbreth went to the Office and returned without any papers, saying that the Post Master said that neither of my papers came the week before. These are the facts; and to prove them to be facts, I give reference to Thos. N. Culbreth, whose word stands good in this section. Please publish this, and put me straight, and I am done with it. I could say more, but will forbear.**

Yours,
J. C. BLOCKER.

I do hereby certify that the above statements are true.

T. N. CULBRETH.

[The difference between the P. M. and our correspondent arises, we think, [illegible] difference of dates. The article in the Observer was published on the 18th, and [illegible] the week before. It was again [illegible] *Weekly* Observer of the following Tuesday. Hence, the P. M., not noticing [illegible] date of the outside form, supposed [illegible] the week previous, which was not the case.]

STATE FAIR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention [illegible] called to the fact that, in the [illegible] offered by the State Agricultural Society [illegible] various Manufactures and [illegible] industry and in millinery, [illegible] branches, have been overlooked. Believing that the Society will concur with me [illegible] my position, I will venture [illegible] to invite all who have any thing [illegible] wish to exhibit, to bring it on, and [illegible] miums will be awarded if deserved. [illegible] think that I have assumed too much, [illegible] officers are at a great distance from [illegible] and the time is so at hand for the Fair, I will take the responsibility, and run all risk [illegible]

Yours respectfully,
J. F. TOMPKINS.

The papers throughout the State [illegible] copy.

Agricultural Society in Bladen.—We are pleased to learn that a portion of the Farmers of Bladen have formed a Society for the promotion of Agriculture. The Officers are W. D. M. N[illegible], President; Dr. N. Graham, Thos. J. N[illegible], J. A. McDowell, Vice Presidents; James W. Cromartie, Recording Secretary; Dr. H. H. R[illegible]inson, Corresponding Secretary; and A. J. [illegible], Treasurer.—*North Carolinian.*

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILWAY IRON.

The following article, from the Railway Times, will be read with interest. The increase of wages in the mining and manufacturing districts of England, and as a consequence the increased expense of production and consumption, are all tending to give this country important advantages over England in manufactures, and among the most important is that of railway iron:

"Owing to some unfortunate circumstances the iron of American manufacture used upon some of our railways has proved very poor, and contrasts badly with the early importations of English iron. This is owing not to any deficiency in the value of American ores, but the deficiency of the manufacture. A very large percentage of the late importations of English railway iron, however, has proved very defective, not because the English cannot make good iron, but because our railway managers have been so over-anxious to iron their roads without delay that they have taken whatever has been offered them in exchange for their bonds. It is time that this matter should be more sharply looked after. In almost every fair trial of the iron manufacture of the two countries our iron have stood the tests, and have come off ahead of the foreign competitors.

"Every portion of the United States is well supplied with iron ore of the very best quality, and in quantities of illimitable amount. Why should not our great consumers, the railway companies in particular, make some effort to use the product of home manufacture? From a variety of circumstances, the emigration of the iron workers of Great Britain, the consequent high price of labor in that particular department, the great demand for iron during the past year or two, and the consequent scarcity of a good article in Great Britain, the quality of the present stock on hand is far below the medium manufacture of the United States. We understand that on the section of the Hudson River Railway, near New York, one track is made with American and the other with English iron. The American iron has been in use several years longer than the English, and is scarcely worn at all, while the English iron will have to be replaced in a year or two. At the outset the American iron cost the most money, but had it cost twice as much it would prove cheapest in the end. This is one of a large number of encouraging facts that are daily transpiring, all going to show that a valuable trade has been neglected and suffered to decay in this country during the past eight or ten years. It does seem a most outrageous piece of nonsense for us to send our money abroad for the purchase of railway bars, to be laid down immediately over our iron mines and coal fields. With the exercise of common sagacity and common prudence, this country has in its power now to build up an interest in its iron manufacture that will far outstrip in amount and value any other single business in the country. If it prove profitable for a very few years, home competition will soon reduce the market value to the lowest paying point, just as competition has done in our cotton manufactures. We are now underselling, at a profit, too, our foreign competitors in cotton manufacturing, even in their own markets. Give our iron manufacturers a fair chance for a very few years, and we can defy the world in composition."

Little *squiblets* of a nature like the following were "rife" in the newspapers some time ago, but were rather over-done, forced and unnatural.—The mistake here chronicled is so natural a one, that we presume it must have happened!

"An absent minded woman in this township last week washed the face of the clock, and then wound the baby up, and *set it forward* fifteen minutes!"

The small English travellers who sometimes "honor" this country by paying it a visit often speak of the "forwardness" of our juveniles. Perhaps they may make, in a second edition, "a note of the *cause* of this "effect defective."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.—We are exceedingly anxious that our Town and County should make a fresh showing in the approaching State Exhibition. Cumberland is now one of the wealthiest and most flourishing counties in the State, and our citizens should not allow an occasion of showing what they are and what they can do to pass unimproved.—Nor should they be lacking in that State pride which would induce them to exert every effort to render the Exhibition useful and attractive. Of course we do not expect the Fair to be as largely attended or as full of interesting objects, useful inventions, &c., as those exhibitions are in the more forward States. But we do expect that the people of the State will make an effort to prevent anything like a failure and to secure such an attendance as will ensure success hereafter.

If no steps of the kind have yet been taken, and we have heard of none, we would suggest to the Cumberland Agricultural Society the propriety of appointing some of its members to arrange some plan of united action which will secure a proper representation of the County.

BOLDER.—As the danger of conflict with the power at Washington fades away, the Wilmington Journal's opposition to the Pacific Road becomes still more open. In that paper of Wednesday last, we find the following:

"An adherence to known and defined principles may subject the person or persons so adhering to the charge of Old Fogyism, as the slang of the day goes; but it has this advantage, that it always enables our friends to find us on any question wherein principle is involved, and, at the same time, always assures us of our own whereabouts and direction, no matter what may be the twists and turns of mere men of temporary expediency. What is true of our political friends is equally so of our political opponents; they need never be at a loss for our views upon any question, or, at least, of the course we will take; and we venture the assertion, that the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer knew as well at first as last that we were "opposed to the creation of any vast government corporation for any purpose," although it seems, in an article in its issue of the [illegible], to regard this declaration as something new. Now it is nothing more than the embodiment of a well-known Democratic principle—a principle in direct accordance with the Constitution and essential to the purity of the government and the sovereignty of the States. For ourselves, with all due respect to those who, in high places or in low places, may differ from us, we must say that we cannot see how professing Democrats can have any hesitation in their own minds or leave any doubt in the minds of others as regards their course upon a measure which directly involves a question of principle, as does this Pacific Railroad, or as did the humbug of Distribution."

Exactly so! We know very well, as the Journal says, that Democracy and the Journal had always held internal improvement doctrines as unconstitutional, impure, and dangerous to the rights of the States. *Therefore* our surprise was great that the President and his Cabinet took ground in favor of those doctrines. And therefore still greater was our surprise, that "*any professing* Democrat," much less that model of independence, the Wilmington Journal, could have had hesitation in their own minds or leave any doubt in the minds of others as regarded their course upon the Pacific Rail Road."

But so it was. Not a Locofoco paper in the State, from the Standard down, could be induced to say a word about it, until about the time the President's change of views was announced. How marked the contrast between their conduct towards the Administration and that towards the unfortunate North Carolina disorganizers!—The advocates of the Whig "Humbug of distribution" were plain Messrs. Leak, Venable, and others, with no power to punish their enemies, and no patronage wherewith to reward their friends. Therefore they were denounced as traitors, selfish and ambitious demagogues.—But when the Administration, the source of all federal patronage, smashes the platform, violates the constitution, endangers States Rights, and would establish a vast government corporation, not a word of complaint or denunciation is heard. Any difference of opinion is expressed "*with all due respect*," or altogether suppressed.

But, says the Journal, opposition to internal improvements is "nothing more than the embodiment of a well known Democratic principle." If so, the Democratic party should be united upon it. Are they? By no means; as the following extract from the Missouri Democrat, a fair representation of the spirit of the large majority of the democracy of the North and West, will clearly show:

"Too much credit cannot be given to the President and cabinet for their earnest adoption of the [illegible]. As our government always should do, they have placed themselves in the van of public sentiment on this question, and have boldly taken the initiative to the dismay of the alarmists and [illegible]. The Whigs, who have seen this [illegible] bearing down upon the field of politics like a mighty flood, which would sweep everything before it, hoped to get their shattered bark once more on its surges. They prematurely concluded that the President and his cabinet, as constitutionists, would breast the torrent, and as a matter of course be overwhelmed by its irresistible force. Now, the Whigs, finding it impossible to supersede the Democracy in riding [illegible] on the wave, follow in their wake and [illegible] themselves by saying loudly, and with [illegible] repetitions, that the former are advancing into the dead sea of Whiggery."

These are the two faces of Locofocoism upon its "embodiments;" the Journal on one side, the Democrat on the other; each construing the policy and the President's views in a totally different manner. Which side is to be cheated? [illegible]

What are we to think of an Administration so [illegible], or so non-committal, as to receive from one section for the bold advocacy, and from the other, for the condemnation of so important a measure? And what are we to think of a party so forgetful of principle, so careless of its obligations to the country, and so mindful of the spoils of office, as to continue its support of an Administration of character so trifling and contemptible?

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

HARTFORD, CON. Aug. 29.

In coming up to this place with a friend on Saturday afternoon, I was surprised at the great rush of travel. There were ten passenger cars, all packed; so that about 600 persons were starting off in that one train, and there are several others every day over the same road. I learned that sometimes of Saturday afternoons as many as fifteen cars are filled. This is more than on other days, because many gentlemen who do business in New York reside permanently or temporarily in or near the villages which abound along the line of the road, and they go to their homes every evening, or once or twice a week, and back in the morning. Those who live within 40, or 50, or 60 miles of New York go up and down daily; those at New Haven and Hartford less frequently. There is one considerable village, called Morrissania, about 10 miles from New York, which is almost entirely populated by working people from New York, who go to the city after an early breakfast, generally carrying their dinners with them, and returning home at night. This is an incalculable advantage, as there is a purer atmosphere, more room for children to play out of doors, less temptation to vice, and far less expense of living, than in the city. They pay about $20 a year, I am told, for a daily passage up and down the rail road, which occupies about 20 minutes. It thus happens that the population of New York is really far greater than is rated in the census.

The Legislature of Connecticut has prohibited the running of cars at a greater speed than 30 miles an hour, and requires every train to come to a dead stop on approaching a drawbridge. These restrictions are, very strangely, ridiculed by passengers, who are generally anxious for the most rapid movements. I could not but think that the crossing of Norwalk bridge, where about 50 people lost their lives only two or three months ago, should infuse a little caution into the minds of travellers.

A few days more experience at the St. Nicholas Hotel has shown me more of its arrangements and management, and I am more and more struck, not only with its superb furniture, but with its convenience, neatness, comfort, and attention of keepers and servants,—in short with every thing calculated to make a traveller satisfied. It is incomparably the best Hotel I ever saw, and I am told there is nothing in Europe worthy to be named with it. But Hotel life, however pleasant it may be for a short time, cannot be well for either health or morals, as a permanent thing.—And therefore one can return to the comforts of plain domestic life with new zest after a short experience of Hotel luxuries. The expensiveness of house-keeping, however, in New York, drives many families to forego the quiet enjoyments and safeguards of domestic life. Small families can live much cheaper, at even the most expensive Hotels, than in housekeeping in any thing like fashionable style. The hotels, therefore, which are filled in summer by travellers, are equally filled in winter by New Yorkers. These pay the same price per day as travellers, $2 50 a day all the year round.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises the sale of $500,000 N. C. Coupon Bonds, in New York, on Sept. 30th. Parties bidding will address Messrs. Brown & DeRosset, New York, or D. W. Courts, Raleigh.

The Bonds are issued for the construction of the Central Rail Road.

SOMETHING WRONG.—We notice in this morning's Wilmington Herald a fierce invective by a Bladen Democrat against the "Elizabeth clique." We shall copy the article in our next; it is so pleasant to see the harmony of "the party."

The North Carolinian seems to think that we are "exercised" by the tendency of young men to connect themselves with the Locofoco party. The Carolinian is mistaken. We merely condemned the course of the Washington Union in attempting to corrupt young men by holding out to apostates the inducements of pecuniary reward and political promotion, and lamented the fact that by many "aspiring" men, those inducements were accepted.

Among the "ingenuous youth of this country" we have noticed no such tendency.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The Journal of Commerce publishes tables showing the whole amount of Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1853, to be $61,106,774 48—a greater amount than was ever before received into the Treasury during a single year. In 1852, the Revenue was $49,728,386 89; and in 1851, $52,312,979 87.

COTTON.—The annual statement of the New Orleans Price-Current makes the receipts of cotton for the year ending on the 1st inst., 1,665,000 bales; the exports 1,645,000; stock on hand, 10,500 bales; crop 3,220,000 bales.

At Mobile, receipts of cotton for year, 546,616 bales—stock on hand, 7,564 bales.

At Savannah, 345,363 bales—stock on hand, 5,150 bales.

VALUABLE WORK.—The Proprietors of the National Intelligencer, under the sanction of the Government, are engaged in a work which is to embody the already perishing history of the earlier Congresses. So far, they have succeeded beyond their hopes, and have brought the work to the Twelfth Congress.

MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to the Publishers for the September number of Putnam's Magazine. It is handsomely illustrated and contains some able articles.

We have also received the September number of the Southern Eclectic Magazine, Augusta Ga. It is well printed and deserves encouragement.

THE LATE FUGITIVE CASE.—A meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati was held on Friday last at which it was resolved to take measures to impeach Judge Flinn on account of his recent decision remanding certain slaves to their owners.

Gerritt Smith, the noted abolitionist, has given $1,000 for the sufferers in New Orleans. "There is good in all, though none are all good."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Herrman arrived at New York on the 30th.

The London Daily News announces that Austria has issued a long address to all the Governments of Europe, showing that she was right in the Smyrna affair, and that this is the first step towards the realization of the Monroe doctrine by the United States.

YELLOW FEVER.—Accounts from Natchez to the 29th ult. mention that the greatest alarm prevails and that more than half of the inhabitants had fled from the city on account of the ravages of the fever.

At New Orleans on the 30th ult. there were 139 deaths—114 from fever. On the 31st, the deaths were 195—103 from the fever.

At Mobile the deaths from yellow fever are reported as averaging ten per day.

ARMY WORM.—A letter to the Editors, dated Carroll County, Miss., Aug. 17th, says:

"The Army Worm has made its appearance and on some farms they have destroyed fields of grass in three days. They have commenced on blades of corn. I have seen no appearance of them in the cotton fields yet."

LAND WARRANTS are quoted in New York as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre Warrants	$182	$188
80 acre Warrants	91	94
40 acre Warrants	45½	47

MARYLAND.—Hon. Richard I. Bowie, a distinguished member of the last Congress, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Later accounts from Texas, is is said, render certain the election of Mr. Pease, Loco, over Judge Ochiltree, Whig.

The Milton Chronicle of this morning mentions the release of G. W. McDonald, lately arrested in that town, "there being no evidence to convict him of crime."

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—The Hunkers have seceded from Tammany Hall and have set up a new Club—the "Democratic Adamantine Association." They declare "war to the knife" against the President's abolition friends in New York.

PLEASANT CHARACTER.—The Evening Post gives the following "first rate notice" of its brother Locofoco, Mr. George Saunders, recently appointed Consul at Liverpool:

"Saunders was the projector of what was known as the Ebony line of steamers. He was associated with George Law, whose previous success in getting ocean mail contracts had led them to suppose there was no job too outrageous for Congress to countenance, if the margin for doucers was only large enough to overcome other conflicting temptations. Saunders was also associated with Law in the famous musket purchase. Saunders is amiable and generous, and but for an unfortunate theory of his, about the public treasury being a public goose, which every one who is not a goose will pluck whenever he has an opportunity, would make a very unexceptionable public officer. Perhaps he may, in spite of his infirmity."

The Turkish Question.—Our columns, says the National Intelligencer, were preoccupied at the receipt of our Foreign Letters, but we perceive that such of our Eastern cotemporaries as have had an opportunity to give full attention to the late foreign intelligence have come generally to the conclusion thus succinctly expressed by the Philadelphia North American:

"*The Russo-Turkish Question.*—Our foreign papers contain a great quantity of correspondence and other advices on this subject; but the writers contrive so ingeniously to mix up genuine and authentic news with their own vague speculations and the rumors they find afloat, that it is scarcely possible, at this distance from the scene of action, to arrive at the exact state of things. From what we can gather, it now appears that the Sultan of Turkey did not accept the note of the four Powers, nor did the Czar, notwithstanding all the telegraphic despatches and official announcements. So that matters are *in statu quo.*"

Telegraphic Communication with the Continent of Europe.—At the date of our last advices from England the land line of the Submarine and European Telegraph had been opened to Birmingham, and had begun to transmit despatches to that point, extending to it the great European line in an unbroken chain of communication through London. It was to be rapidly carried forward to Manchester and Liverpool. When it is completed, the chain of communication extending to nearly all the central points of information in Europe will be so perfect, that on the arrival of every Liverpool steamer at Halifax or New York the people of this country will be at once informed of any important event which may have happened to the date of the steamer's departure from Liverpool in almost any part of Europe.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 1st inst., by John P. Leonard, Esq. Mr. JAMES CHAPEL, of Montgomery county, to Miss ANN CAMPBELL, of this county.

Near Lumberton, on the 27th ult., by Charles Staton, Esq. Rev. JAMES R. BURCHETT to Miss ELIZA RONE, all of Robeson.

In Columbia county, Florida, on the 11th ultimo, by the Rev. S. F. Haliday, of the Presbyterian Church, CHARLES A. M. MITCHELL, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Ocala, to Miss ELIZABETH A., eldest daughter of Mr. William O. Jeffreys.

DIED,

In this place, on the 2d inst., CHARLES SIDNEY, infant son of James and H. M. Banks.

In Carroll county, Mississippi, on the 15th ult., Mr. JOHN McMILLAN, aged 80 years, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., but for the last 15 years a resident of Mississippi.

At her residence, in Richmond county, on the 16th., in the 27th year of her age, after protracted illness, Mrs. MARTHA H. FAIRLY, consort of Robert N. Fairly, and youngest daughter of the late William Crawford.

At the house of his son-in-law, Joshua Stanley, in Guilford county, N. C., on the morning of the 8th of the 8th month, 1853, NATHAN HUNT, in the 95th year of his age. He was a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting, and had been an approved Minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends, for more than sixty years.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of D. J. McAlister, Esq., near Great Swamp, Robeson county, Mr. BENNETT ENNIS, of Johnston county, quite an intelligent youth of 22 years, who came here on a visit to his friends. He manifested a marked desire to be carried to his native county for interment, which wish was readily complied with. COM.

Raleigh Standard copy.

WANTED.

TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 3, 1853. 25-tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to recommend to our citizens and others, Copeland's Gallery of Sacred Paintings, (executed by himself,) now on exhibition at the Fayetteville Hotel. I have witnessed the exhibition two evenings, and was highly pleased, not only with the Paintings, but with the accomplished Artist himself.

Mr. Copeland is an excellent portrait painter; and judging from specimens which I have seen, exceedingly happy in catching the true expression of the "human face divine." And being a *native* Artist, it does seem to me that all Carolinians should feel a pleasure in patronising him.

A FRIEND TO MERIT AND GENIUS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 5.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	10 a 10¼	SEED—	
Prime,	9¾ a 9⅞	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9 a 9¼	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	12 a 14	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	33 a 35
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 25 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	8 a
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon rather heavy, tending downward.

Coffee.—We advance our quotations, with an upward feeling.

Cotton.—Some 60 or 70 bales sold at about 10 cts to Factories, and they are yet in want for the interior.

Flour variable; sales last week at 5 50, this morning at 5 25 to 5 40.

Sack Salt has an upward tendency.

N. C. Whiskey dull.

Turpentine 2 50. Spirits 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine on the advance, sales of virgin and yellow dip at $3 20, market firm. Spirits 50 to 51, stock on market very light. Rosin stock heavy. No sales of Tar. Corn 65. Flour downward tendency. Bacon, hog round 11, hams 12½ to 13, sides 11; Western sides 8½ to 9, shoulders 7½ to 8. N. C. Lard 13. One bale new Cotton 11½. Two rafts Timber at $8 25 and $10.

At Savannah, cotton 8½ to 10½. One bale sea island sold at 35.

At Charleston, cotton 9 to 11.

Total receipts 3,233,544, against 3,027,574 bales last year. Increase 205,970 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 3.—Str Gov. Graham, and boats McRae and King with goods for Houston & Overby, Anderson & Ingram, A A McKethan, W F Jenkins & co, Jenkins, Roberts & co, Rankin & McLean, Murchison Reid & co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W Prior, G W Williams & co, S Young, Rhdwine, Harrison & co, M W Jessup, N P Liles, J H & J Martine, W M Faralee, D Clark, T M Moore, C W Williams, Tyson, Kelly & co, R & A Murphy, W C Porter, J R & J Sloan, J H Thompson, Wall & McDonald, C Stauber, Maxwell & Horah, J C Poe, Martin & Carter, R Beard, A Rencher, R Green, Gardner & co, Shelly & Fields, J Piggot, G McNeill, J Sears, G Lauder, J W Carr, C N McAdoo, J Boylan, T J Patrick, G C Mendenhall, Marsh & Troy, Johnson & Kealy, N King, H L Myrover & co, J W Thomas, S J Hinsdale, M A Baker, M Kirk, Earnhardt, Adderton & Moore, A G Headen, J Crow, J D Cook & co, J Utley, Hester & Stockton, J T Council & Cain, J McInnis, D Beard, G W S Crowson, M L & R J Holmes, E Kerner.

Sept 3.—Str Southerner, with goods for F D Breece, J R Henderson, Benbow, Kyle & co, Beaver Creek Manf co, W F Moore, J M Bosley, Cook & Johnson, A Johnson & co, W Taylor, J G & T B Lash, F & H Fries, C E Shober, Worth & Elliott, J D Brown & Lemely, E Penn, E A Vogler & co, E Fuggo, H Tyson, T Hill, D Clark, Clark & Woodward, W J McDiarmid, Starr & Williams, E Fuller, R M Orrell, E C Hall, Murphy, McKenzie & co, C S Johnson, J & T Waddill, C S Barbee, T C Pfohl F Mahaler, W Jordan, C Carver, W R Lane, Willkings & co, S W Tillinghast.

Sept 4.—Str Evergreen, with Boat A B Chesnutt in tow, with goods for J H & J Martine, E M Holt, J R Henderson, Benbow, Kyle & co, W Taylor, J G & T B Lash, J O Brown, E A Vogler & co, W F Moore, J D Brown & Lemely, A J Woodward W J McDiarmid, Cook & Johnson, E Fuller Clark & Woodward, D Clark, F D Breece, Beaver Creek Manf co, E C Hall, J Boon, C Carver, Jenkins & Roberts, J M Worth, Murchison, Reid & co, Hester & Stockton, R & A Murphy, W C Porter, J McInnis, A A McKethan, N P Lewis, Martin & Carter, Hon A Rencher, Earnhardt & Adderton, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Shelly & Field, J Ring, B Brown, C F Davis.

The River rose 15 feet last night, and is still rapidly rising.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30.—Brig Richmond from Bath, Me.; Schrs. A R Elliot from Plymouth, Manhassett, Adele, and A J DeRosset from New York, Zenobia from Hyde, E L B Wales from Providence, Champion from Shallotte. 31—Schrs. Virginia, and Lillie Sanders from Philadelphia, Laura from Shallotte, Midyett from Hyde. Sept 2.—Schr. Maria Pickup from Charleston.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, held at the Office of the Chairman, September the 1st, 1853.—

Present: Edw'd Lee Winslow, Chairman; John Evans, Hector McNeill, and Lauchlin Bethune, Esquires:

It is Ordered by the Board, That an Examining Committee for the County be appointed, consisting of Walter A. Huske and Jesse T. Warden, Esquires.

All certificates now held by Teachers shall be considered as void after the 1st day of January 1854. All those who desire to become Teachers in the Common Schools of this County are hereby notified that the Committee will meet at the Office of the Chairman on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October next, and that all persons may then apply. *No Examinations will be held on any other days or at any other time.*

In all cases applicants must produce a certificate, signed by two respectable persons, testifying as to the moral character and fitness of the applicant to teach.

The law requires at least three Examinations in a year, and notice will be given as to other periods when Examinations will be held.

No person teaching a Common School can draw the public money without a certificate that he or she has been passed by the Committee of Examination. Certificates are good but for one year.

By order of the Board.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman, &c.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25*4t

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

AN informal meeting of the Sons of Temperance will be held on Wednesday evening next, in the Odd Fellow's Hall, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Copartnership of Willkings & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
A. J. O'HANLON.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1853.

☞ The Commission, Forwarding and Grocery business will be continued by E. W. Willkings on his own account, under the name and style of Willkings & Co.

September 1, 1853. 25-4t

Normal College.

THE Fall Term will commence on the 14th of September. Entire expense from $38 to $45 per Session.

B. CRAVEN, President.

August 1853. 25-1t

Wilmington Herald copy one time.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now prepared to carry passengers with despatch. They will connect with the morning train going North. This train connects with the Portsmouth and Petersburg route at Weldon. I will make the connection both ways, CERTAIN—more than the stage has done heretofore. We leave Warsaw on arrival of the morning train from the North. Passage $4.

J. B. ASKEW.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the Mercantile business, under the firm and style of

W. H. Lutterloh & Co.

We have taken the stand formerly occupied by T. S. Lutterloh, near the foot of Haymount, where we will take pleasure in waiting on our customers. We will give particular attention to the Bartering business, and the purchase of all kinds of Country Produce.

We have now in Store a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Leather, Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, &c., and are daily expecting to receive from the Northern cities a full and complete stock of every article in the Grocery line; also, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,—which we can sell for cash or good paper, or barter on as good terms as any establishment in Fayetteville.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
M. J. RAMSEY.

August 12, 1853. 25tf

New Medicine Store.

WE have just received a new supply of select MEDICINES, together with a superior article of French Brandy, choice Madeira, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines, (which were selected for us by a judge, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia, for medical purposes.)

As our Medicines were bought with a view to Prescriptions, Farmers and others who keep Family Medicines will do well to give us a call. All our Medicines are warranted to be of the most select kind.

HALL & ROBINSON,
At the Old Stand of Drs. B. & B. W. Robinson,
corner of Old and Green streets.

N. B. Prescriptions carefully and accurately put up.
H. & R.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

Citrate of Magnesia, a cooling and pleasant Purgative. For sale by

HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

CARBONATE SODA.	Fluid Extract of Senna.
Sal. Eratus.	Comp. Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
Pearl Starch.	Har'am Oil, or Medicamentum.
Saltpetre.	British Oil.
Borax.	Cod liver Oil.
Tooth Powders.	Turlington's Balsam.
" Brushes.	Windsor Soap.
Evans's Lancets.	Nutmegs, &c. &c.
Mustard.	

For sale by
HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

A large supply of Balsam Capsules, for sale by

HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having changed his former business, will be found at the Store on North-East corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr Hugh Graham. All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to call on him promptly and settle.

D. CLARK.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of Clark & Woodward, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, in connection with the sale of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Their stock was selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York, and is now ready for examination.

D. CLARK.
A. J. WOODWARD.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25-2m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general
MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS

At **MARY'S GARDEN**, on the East side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, where we have on hand and expect to receive soon, a large and well selected stock of GOODS,—a general assortment, which we offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, *Turpentine and Cash*, will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will give $2 40 Cash, for Turpentine delivered at our Still at Mary's Garden, until further notice.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25-tf

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25-tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale at Normal College, all near the College grounds. Apply to B. Craven or James Leach, Normal College, N. C.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25-2wi

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

I HAVE on hand a few second hand BUGGIES for sale.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.

Sept. 3, 1853. 25-3t

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

C. C. BURTON, of Richmond, Va., will be at Fayetteville, N. C. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and perhaps Thursday, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September, 1853, with about 50 of the finest 2 year old Ky. Mules ever offered for sale in the N. C. Market. They cost from $130 to $150 in Kentucky, which he is disposed to sell on reasonable terms.

Refer to Jesse Banard, Granville, N. C.
" Dr. N. Stith, Raleigh.
" A. Stith, "
" Ewd. Yarbrough, "
" Davy Hinton, "
" Dr. Wm. Howard, and E. Rice, Warrenton.
" Jas. R. Anderson, Richmond, Va.
" L. D. Crenshaw, "
" James Hardin, "
" E. J. Erambert, Farmville, Va.
" M. C. Nixon, Esq. Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 5.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost his Pocket Book yesterday, between the first Toll House on the Southern Plank Road and Rockfish Factory, containing some six or seven dollars in Bank notes and one Note on Neill McNeill, Esq. of Robeson Co. for $29, one ditto on Wm. Willis, Esq. of Robeson Institute, for $50, both payable to Thos. H. Ellis, and endorsed by him to me.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Notes.

TIMOTHY S. REGANS.

St. Paul's, Robeson, Aug. 30, 1853. 24-1m

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1853:

A—D B Aryres 2, Anson Bangs & Co, Allen Averett, Jos A Andrews, Abden Alexander, Cal'n H Abernathy, Mrs Clara Autry.

B—Neill C Beard, Miss Mabel Bingham, Arch'd G Black, Miss Gracey Bonress, Patsey Burnett, James Black, B C & H Beard, Josiah Brewer, Hiriam Briant, Ed W Bacon, Thos Bennett, Arch'd Baker, Wm Blalock, Miss Margaret Buie, Spence Bowlin, Miss Elizabeth Baxter, L Bornstein, Nathan Bruington, Benj Berrice, N Bangley, Jas A Baker.

C—John Cooper, Daniel Campbell, Mrs Mary Campbell, Jno Campbell, W V Cameron, Simeon Colton, Rev Wm F Clegg, James Callcott, John B Clarke, Miss Lucy A Cole, Henry M Crane.

D—C Dewey, Cashier; Rev D Derwell, S David (2, 1, 3,) DeRosset & Brown, Theophilus Deal, Betsey Davis, Mr Ebx'r Dixon.

E—Wm Edwards, Wm R Edwards 3, Jesse Ellis 2.

F—Mrs Mary Ann Fletcher, L Frain, Sarah Flouers 2, Rufus H Faucett, Dennis Falvey.

G—Jno A Gibson, Wm B Groves, Jas A Gressom 4.

H—John Hagins, Wm Hughs, Gorre Hamons, Arthur Horne, Jno A Harrison, Wm S Hare, Jno Hogan, Wm Hopkins, Jno Harbert, D C Harbert, Wm H Hughes, Willis Hester, Dergan Hammons, Wm Honeycutte.

J—K Jones, K Jones & Son (2, 1, 3,) Mary S Johnson, Mary Johnson, R H Jones, Farebee Jesper, Jacob Johnson, Hardy Johnson, T C Johnson, Jno Z Jenkins, Jonah Johnson, Benj Johnson, Wm Jones, Frances Jennings.

K—James King, George Kearsey, John Keith, Jas S Kendall, Miss Effy Jane Keith.

L—R H Lewis, Wm Lewis, O P Luther, Chas Lewis, Peny Lany, Wm A Lockett, Dan'l Leslie, Lotty Laine.

M—H A Maynard, Duncan Munn, Wm R Maxwell, William Morrisson, Wiley Mellender, Jno Miner, Thos Munroe, Jr, James Mitchel.

N—Jas L Nixon, Albert Naasson, Jane Nellar, R E Nickens.

O—J M Orville.

P—J G Plunkett, Jacob Powell, Aaron Pool, Jno C Price, Duncan Purcell, Allen T Porter, Jno A Prescott, Clarkey Price, Peter Patterson, Pool Hall Pope.

Mc—Jas McDuffie, D C McIntyre, Elizabeth McDonald 2, Jas McAllister, J W McLeran, Sarah A McAllister, Hon Judge McNeill, Amos J McDonald, Rebecca McDonald, Daniel McKenney, H McLean, Peter McKaskill, Gen H McQueen, Charity McAllister, Smith McDaniel, W H McRarey, A B MacGregor, Miss S E McNeill, Michael McInerney, McAllister Millwright, Elizabeth McPherson, R McMillan, Dan'l McKaskill.

R—Dewitt C Roberts 4, Eliza E Robinson, B Rodman, Alex'r Rodgers, Mrs J Rohreback, Margaret Revels, Angus Ray, David Reid, Arch'd & Jeanette Ray.

S—Young Stone, Col Jos W Steel, Edward Stills 2, John Sloan, John Salmon, Mary Ann Shaw, V C Shaw, Benj F Shaw, Patsy Simpson, Harriet A Stevens, T O Smith, Rev H W Singletary, Mrs Martha Smith, Mrs Nancy B Smith, Mrs Mary Ann Shaw, Mrs Mollie Shaw, Schloss & Hahn, Abram Stone.

T—Wm S Taylor, T S Tyson, Joshua Taylor 2.

W—F T Ward, Eliza Wallden, Mrs Francis R Webster, Wall & McDonald, Joseph Whittington 2, Wm White, Benj Warner, Caroline L Vincent, Thos S Yarborough, Jas W Willis, W H Wright, G W Underwood & Co, Wm Warren, Wm H Wetherington 2.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

20f] J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA;

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell *vs.* Dougald Campbell.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpoena, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25-t6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles; *Silver and Plated Ware;* Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single-barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Moneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Lather Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Clarionets; Flageolets; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies' Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One day Clocks; variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-3m

1853.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE stock of Goods, consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Ready made Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Saddlery; Hardware; Groceries; Drugs and Medicines; With a great many other kinds of Goods, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-2m

P. S. Persons who have been indebted to us for one year or more will please pay up.

Turpentine and Timber Lands for sale.

THE LANDS known as "the Stewart Lands," lately owned by Waddill and Lutterloh, and now belonging jointly to John Waddill, Jr. and the Centre Plank Road Company, are for sale. They consist of about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, bounded by Puppy Creek, Rockfish, and the Mulatto Road—are situated about 13 to 20 miles South West of Fayetteville, the Centre Plank Road passing through the Southern portion of them. They are all good Turpentine and Timber lands, and are easily accessible, as Timber has been rafted from points higher up on Rockfish.

Terms will be made favorable.

JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

August 31, 1853. 24-4t

$100 REWARD.

WE will pay $50 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of our boy JIM, who we purchased on 18th of June last, of Mr. Malcom Munroe, of Cypress Creek, Bladen county. He left our Mill on the 20th of same month, and is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of his old home. Jim is about 25 years old, broad face, stoops a little, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, very intelligent and likely.

We will give a further reward of Fifty Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

KIDDER & MARTIN.

Wilmington, Aug. 31, 1853. 24-2w

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills have effectually cured a Liver Complaint of a most hopeless nature.—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Lake George, New South Wales, was seriously afflicted for years with a liver complaint. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly gave their opinion that his case was hopeless. In this situation, and when expecting that every day would terminate his earthly career, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, assuring him that he knew a person who was cured by them of that complaint. He adopted the advice, and found speedy relief from taking them, and was in a short time perfectly restored to health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Haymount Property
FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR being engaged in business in another County, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his valuable property on Haymount. The property will be sold in one or more lots, to suit purchasers, as follows:

Lot No. 1, 126 feet front on Hay street, or Morganton road, and running back 325 feet; has a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 43 by 32½ feet, 4 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second, with kitchen, smoke house, &c. There is now growing on this lot a fine selection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. A first rate Well of Water equal to any on Haymount.

Lot No. 2, (in rear of No. 1,) is 275 feet wide by 400 feet deep. A 32 feet street on the west side of No. 1 will be sold with this lot. There is on this Lot a good Dwelling House (at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Dunn) 32 by 28 feet, 5 rooms on first floor and 2 above, with kitchen, smoke house, wash house, bath-house, &c.; a first rate Well of water with chain pump; a variety of well selected and choice fruit trees; 4 arbors of Scuppernong, and stands of Isabella, Catawba and Malaga Grapes; with a variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

Lot No. 3, (in rear of No. 2,)—a street, name not recollected, runs through this Lot—contains a small house 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, and is 205 wide by 200 feet deep, to which may be added, if desirable, 3¾ acres good meadow land, recently purchased from Hon. R. Strange.

For further particulars apply to
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 27, 1853. 23-3t

THE STEAMER "ALICE"

WILL commence her regular trips on Wednesday, 31st August: will leave Fayetteville WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 o'clock.

She has superior accommodations for passengers.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Agent at Wilmington.
August 29, 1853. 23-1m

WE will pay until further notice, $2 50 for Turpentine. McLAURIN & STRANGE.
August 29, 1853. 23-tf

A NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Commissioners by the County Court of Anson, to contract for the building of a new Court House in the Town of Wadesborough, in said County, will receive proposals for building the same until the 1st day of October next. The dimensions of the building and other specifications may be found with the Clerk of the County Court of Anson.
GEORGE W. LITTLE,
N. D. BOGGAN,
EDMUND F. LILLY,
S. BEVERLY,
ALEX LITTLE,
THOS. S. ASHE.
Aug. 26, 1853. 23-3t

NEGROES for Sale.

THE undersigned, by virtue of several Deeds of Trust to them executed, will offer for sale for Cash, on Monday the 26th September next,

15 Valuable NEGROES.

Among whom are a first rate BLACKSMITH and several good House Servants.
JOHN TAYLOR,
R. E. TROY,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Trustees.
Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 26, 1853. 23ts

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Robeson, 12 miles from Lumberton, on the Harlleesville Road, situated on Aaron's Swamp, containing 700 acres, of which about 100 are under cultivation. The situation is healthy and the water equal to any in the county. The dwelling and all necessary out-houses are in good repair. The best recommendation which the fertility of the place can receive is to be found in the crop of Corn and Cotton now growing on the Plantation, which all who desire to purchase are invited to examine. There is within half a mile of the house a bold flush Spring, believed to contain valuable mineral properties. There is also within half a mile of the dwelling house a large new Academy, in which a Classical school is constantly kept. Terms easy.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
August 23, 1853. 23tf

STAGE FARE REDUCED!

THE fare from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now reduced to FOUR DOLLARS.
M. McKINNON.
Aug. 23, 1853. 22-4t

DeGuinon's Improved
NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP,
FOR BURNING FLUID AND PINE OIL.
Patented January 6th, 1852.

THE subscribers having just received a lot of the above LAMPS, call the attention of the public to the same. The right to vend the Lamp in the different counties of the State will be disposed of at a reasonable price. Call and see them.

Also, 100 kegs White Lead, 50 oz. Sulphate of Quinine. Just received.
FOULKS & MACRAE.
August 29, 1853. 22tf

HEAD QUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., August 20, 1853.

THE Commandants of Regiments constituting said Brigade, are hereby required to have their respective commands at the following times and places, armed and equipped according to law, for review and inspection, viz:

44th Regiment at Carthage, Moore county, on Tuesday, 11th October.
34th Regiment at Summerville, Cumberland county, on Thursday, 13th October.
33d Regiment at Fayetteville, " " on Saturday, 15th October.
32d Regiment at Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, 18th October.
41st Regiment at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Thursday, 20th October.
85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday, 22d October.
A. D. McLEAN, Brig. Gen'l,
22-tm] 4th Brigade N. C. M.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE Forty-sixth Annual Session will begin on Thursday, October 13th, 1853, and end on the 1st of March 1854.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Nathan R. Smith, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Samuel Chew, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology—Joseph Roby, M. D.
Obstetrics—Richard H. Thomas, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathology—Geo. W. Miltenberger, M. D.
Practical Anatomy—Berwick B. Smith, M. D.

Fees for the full course, $90; Demonstrator's fee, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $20.

For purposes of Clinical instruction, the Faculty have at their command the Baltimore Infirmary, containing 200 beds. It belongs to the University, and is managed and attended entirely by the Faculty, and is open to all matriculates of the school throughout the year without fee.

Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Expenses of living in Baltimore as low as any Atlantic city.
WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D., Dean.
August 18, 1853. B P 22-4t

TURPENTINE WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest Market price for Spirits or the raw material.
JOHN S. BANKS.
Aug. 18, 1853. 20-tf

IN WANT OF MONEY.

ALL DEBTS due me prior to the 1st July 1853 must be paid, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
August 18, 1853. 20-4w

1853.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving the LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS in their line that they have ever offered to the Trade, consisting of a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of their old customers and wholesale buyers generally.
HALL & SACKETT.
Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAS just returned from the North, with a much larger stock of Goods in his line than ever before offered by him in this place. Among his stock may be found—

WATCHES of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $185; Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings; a fine stock of Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Cuff Pins and Buttons; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Cups. Military Goods; Clocks; Plated Ware;

And almost every article usually kept in a Store of this kind, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

☞ Watches Repaired, as usual.
August 17, 1853. 20-3m

NEW BOOKS.

YUSEF, a Crusade in the East, by J. Ross Browne; Vivian Grey, by D'Israeli; Life and Works of Burns, by Chalmers; Echoes of a Belle; Overman's Mechanics for Millwrights, Machinists, &c.; Practical Mineralogy, Assaying and Mining, by Overman; Gray and Adams's Geology; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Memoirs of Charles James Fox, by Lord John Russell; Wayland's Political Economy; Do. Abridged for Schools.

Further supplies of School Books, &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
August 17, 1853.

Important Notice to Country Merchants.

I AM now selling Fashionable Dress Hats at wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in any of the Northern cities. Retailing fine Dress Hats at $2 50 to $3 50.
DAVID GEE.
June 29, 1853. 7tf

MOLASSES.

16 HHDS., superior quality.
—ALSO—
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16. 77-tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, [illegible]

Swiss Edgings and [illegible] and Caps, Dress [illegible]

Dresses and Mantuas made [illegible]

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
May 3, 1853. 62

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maracaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
—ALSO—
Leaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.
TROY & MARSH.
May 23, 1853. 7tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74Y

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE.
1000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable PLANTATION in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie Road, 16½ miles South West of Fayetteville and within half a mile of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment, which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pines, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land (about 100 acres), and in fact all is productive—superior to any in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Fayetteville, August 8, 1853. 17tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order to make a clean sale of my present stock of Spring and Summer Goods, I will offer them at reduced prices. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, and other articles of men's wear for the season, will find it worth while calling on me.
GEORGE BRANDT,
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. 8-2m

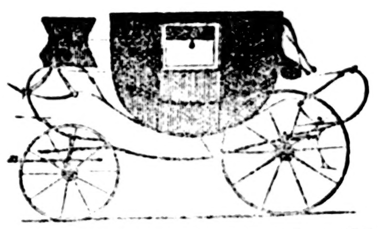
VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years:—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.
ZACH. FULMORE.
Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

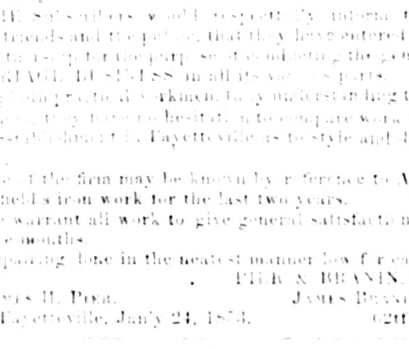
GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PEEK & BEANIS.
JAMES H. PEEK. JAMES BEANIS.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more experienced and practical South, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS FOR WHEAT, CORN, SAW MILLS, AND THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools: to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
March 12, 1853. 76tf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.
May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,
WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.
March 5, 1853. 74-6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)
J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 67y

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 8-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1853. 27Y

CARD.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
Factors,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.
July 21, 1853. 12-2m

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
July 22, 1853. 13-tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high: is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.
WM. P. HOBBS.
July 27. 15-tf

WORLD'S FAIR.
Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

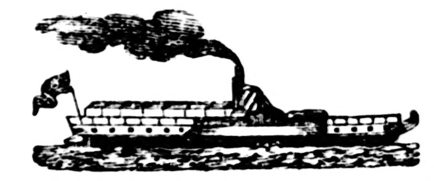
REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
July 21, 1853. 12tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair, together with ten acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.
WILLIAM P. MALLETT.
July 11, 1853. 10tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 6, 1853. 8tf

ANDREWS'S
Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

Important to Wagon Makers.

WE are now manufacturing a superior article of WAGON AXLES, from one and three quarters to three inches.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
June 23, 1853. 5-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.
March 16, 1853. 77tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

CASH.

WE WANT to purchase young Negroes.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 1, 1853. 17tf

Notice to Contractors.
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
(NORTH CAROLINA.)

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the "Western Rail Road Company," in the town of Fayetteville, until the tenth (10th) day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the Western Rail Road, from the Cape Fear to Deep River.

Plans, Profiles and Specifications of the work, together with quantities of the same, will be ready for exhibition at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville from and after the 20th day of September, at which time and place blank proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be ready for distribution.

The Company reserve the right to let the road in such quantities and manner as in their opinion the best interests of the same require.
D. G. MACRAE, President.
J. P. GOODSELL, Chief Engineer.
August 29, 1853. 23-4t

LOOK AT THIS!
Deep River Navigation—Fair Haven, Moore County.

THE undersigned having purchased the Hancock Mills, at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having built a Bridge across the River and nearly finished repairing his Mills, wishes to purchase FIVE OR TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, and will obligate himself to pay cash at Fayetteville prices.

He also expects to keep continually on hand a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Salt, Dry Goods, with all such things as may be needed, at such prices as will give satisfaction to customers. And as it is directly on the road to Fayetteville, he hopes that people living up the country will pass that way.
HARRIS TYSOR.
August 26, 1853. 23*3t

LAND SALE.

IN accordance with a provision of the last Will and Testament of Duncan McNair, dec'd, the subscribers will expose at public sale on the premises, at the late residence of said Duncan McNair, dec'd, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, situated within a half mile of Floral College, of which fifty acres are cleared, including a choice selection of Fruit trees. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, potatoes, &c. There are on the premises a small dwelling, together with necessary out-buildings. The residue of the land is heavily timbered with oak and hickory, and embraces several eligible situations for building. The location is pre-eminently healthy; the water pure and pleasant.

The sale will be positive, and take place Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock M.
DUNCAN McPHATTER,
A. D. McLEAN,
Executors.
August 21, 1853. 23*ts

NOTICE.

SIX HUNDRED ACRES of good turpentine, timber and farming land is offered for sale, 12 miles west of Fayetteville, and within one mile of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, known as the estate of J. Carmichael. About 100 acres are in cultivation, of which is newly cleared. There is a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the premises,—also turpentine boxes, mostly cut the last season.

For further information apply on the premises.
NEILL CARMICHAEL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 23*2pd

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River R. Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address
W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.
Selma, Ala.
August 22, 1853. 23*6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell her LAND, (200 acres) lying on the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, 25 miles from Fayetteville; well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. Those wishing to buy will please come and see for themselves.
SARAH COBB.
August 24, 1853. 23*3tpd

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new houses. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The wood and is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.
J. B. McNATT.
August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built and never failing stream.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of LAND in the upper end of Robeson county, and 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, of which 125 are cleared and well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton. The tract, besides, includes valuable Swamp land, easily cleared, and which by trial has been found to produce equal to the best River land.

On the premises is a good dwelling: a saw and grist mill, with an extensive custom, and which can be made to run all the year; a good Georgia gin and an excellent screw, both new.

The Woodland is well timbered, and to Timber and Turpentine getters holds out extra inducements. Terms liberal.

Any information concerning the land given by applying at Jno. H. McMillan's, Esq., or to
JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.
August 15, 1853. 19*6wp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

R. S. Gillispie *vs.* James F. Gillispie, P. W. McDaniel and wife, and others.

IN EQUITY.—Spring Term, 1853.

IN this case, it is ordered, that Neill Graham be appointed Guardian, ad litem, to Franklin Gillispie, Martha J. Gillispie, Elizabeth Gillispie, Joseph Gillispie, and Richard B. Gillispie, infant defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter W. McDaniel and Sarah R. his wife, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Peter W. McDaniel and wife to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity at Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday after the fourth in March, Anno Domini, 1853, and of American Independence the 78th year.
21*6t] J. C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age.
E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.